of three Judges, of whom I know very little; but I am sure they cannot be so unfit and unreliable for this purpose as the best Congress must necessarily be. I trust, therefore, that the Court is to be maintained, and its jurisdiction, if need be, extended. Assuming that the Judges are able, learned and upright men, I should be glad to see it enacted that every sort of claim on the Government. whether for extra service, spoliation, property taken for public use, damage through the action of public officers, or whatever else, should go first to this Court, and only come before Congress for affirmance or rejection on its report. We should thus preclude the revival of claims once rejected; we should have every claim passed upon by a tribunal bound to consider and understand it; and we should gradually evolve a series of decisions which would serve as a guide to claimants, saving them from the cost and disappointment of urging a claim founded on a principle which has already (in another case) been negatived.

PROM WASHINGTON-THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1856. I must make short stories. Everybody is full of the Presidency. Among the Republicans there is a strong apparent current for Frémont. Some say it is all set running by the politicians and wont do. Mr. Chase has numerous friends. So has Banks. Judge McLean is spoken of. Preston King is not much mentioned, but who is a better man? But amid all the rivalry of sentiment no hostility prevails. There is an unusual disposition to defer al personal preferences to the good of the cause. The aim of all is for the best and strongest man. There is need of great wisdom and caution in the selection. This is felt by all, and no desire is exhibited t erowd anybody as a candidate upon an unwilling minority. This feeling seems now so strong as to ensure unanimity at the close. Of the prominent candidates, Col. Frémont is the most questionable by his antecedents and the one upon whom strong doubts center. Let there be no haste and no dropping of the substance in the pursuit of the shadow. The opposition to Nebraskaism stands on a principle. In the selection of a candidate this must be recognized first of all. Availability is good in its place; but let all look sharp that we do no not abandon what we know to be good for that which, though promising, may prove deceptive. I need not argue the point. It is enough that I suggest it.

It needs no extra penetration to see a rising spirit here at the prospects of Freedom in the ensuing canvass. The day already breaks which betokens the coming sun. The question to be decided by the Presidential election is, "Shall Kansas be a "Free or a Slave State !" The electricity of the question will consume the withes of party and flash Liberty over a continent.

NAVAL MATTERS-DEMOCRATIC DIFFI-CULTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1856.

From the present indications it is extremely doubtful if the Senate will act at all during this session upon the promotions in the navy which resulted from the action of the late Board. The nominations are still kept suspended in the Committee -though it is known to be favorable to themwaiting the developments in the chamber, and perhaps an opportune moment, for running the gaunt let of Senatorial inquisition. If this course should be pursued, it might be attended with a great deal of embarrassment; for, as was shown in a former letter, the present Commissions would expire at the end of the session, and those helding them, having no authority of law to claim the Commissions last vacated, would be practically out of office until the President might, under his discretion, renominate at the ensuing session. The opponents of the Board in the Senate feel they have get its friends in a tight place, and they are by no means unwilling to employ all the means which address or parlia mentary privileges may allow in turning this advantage to account for the benefit of the so-called

While a good deal of proper sympathy has excited for some of the officers who have suffered by the suap judgment of this tribunal, there is no bubt there was too much justification for the action in a great majority of cases. This has been painfully demonstrated by some of the investigapaintally demonstrated by some of the interesting tions undertaken by the Naval Committee of the Senate, in which it was contended that the moral delinquencies, which were proven in presence of some of the parties implicated, did not constitute a good cause of retirement under the operation of the law creating the Board. What can be thought of men, who, having memorialized the Senste for an inquiry into alleged injustice, are content to rest their defense upon a miserable technicality which substantially admits the real charges? A Revisory Board of Inquiry, like that proposed by the Senate Committee, would correct such errors as have been committed, for it is well understood the President is prepared to act promptly upon such recommendations. But to repeal the law tirely because of some admitted imperfections would be taking a very dangerous step backward.

In summening Capt. Ingraham to the charge of

the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, the President must have acted undur the belief that objection would not be interposed to his confirmation. But the Senate has manifested the disposition to make the senate has manifested the disposition to make an exceptional case, and therefore he will have to share the fate of his compeers in any general principle that may be adopted. It would be rather a curious conclusion of this business, if the officers put upon the reserved list by the Board constituted, even if but temporarily, the personnel of the navy; while the Board itself, and those whom it promoted, were actually ostra-cised from the service until restored by Executive

In seven weeks more the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati will be in full blast. As it approaches there is a manifest fluttering among the aspirants and their bottle-holders here. It is for this reason that the whole time of the Senate is appropriated to political engineering, and that personal promptings are made paramount to con-siderations of public interest. For more than four months it has been a sort of stumping-ground for every little demagague who may have presump-tion enough to aspire to the Presidency himself. or who may be equally earnest in the advocacy of equally inferior pretensions in another. Candi-dates are becoming thicker than blackberries ever were, and especially since it has become apparent

that prominence is doomed.

Among the most recent suggestions in this respect, and not without a certain degree of serious-ness, is the name of William Alken of South Carolina as a compromise between all the ex-tremes. The vote which he commanded during the contest of Speaker, and his personal accepta bility in the House, have inspired no small confidence that he might be able to concentrate that denier that any which others more conspicuous do not seem likely to accomplish. While Mr. Aiken is a large slaveholder—by no means so large, however, as has been represented—it is due to him to say that no man, identified as he is with that so-called institution, tempers it with more bumanity, or more earnestly seeks to ameliorate siderate influences. In all the excited controversies concerning Slavery during the last six fears, since he has been a Member of Congress, he has never once raised his voice in its justifica-

tion, but permitted the defense and the propagan-dism to be conducted by others, whose exhibition of zeal was in inverse ratio to their possession of interest. If the North should be put aside at Cincinnati, Mr. Wise and Mr. Hunter will have

give way to some new man, like Mr. Aiken. Brigadier General Pillow has a in turned up with periodical punctuality. Every four hyear he issues a pronunciamento, fashioned in the school of Mexican modesty, which he acquired while heros cally constructing ditches in opposition to the ele-mentary rules of military engineers. The last epistolary exhibition of this illustrious Tennessee hieftain is ostensibly designed to withdraw his name from the Presidential competition, being unwilling to accept the honors which are thrust upon him, and preferring repose upon the bloodless laurels which he acquired in Mexico. But the most cruel part of this performance, is a recom-mendation that his old comrade in arms, Brigadier mendation that his old comrade in arms, Brigadier-General Pierce, should imitate his example, and agree to support Mr. Buchanan, or the infinitessimal Douglas. Such virtuous self-denial will, doubtless, commend itself to the people of Duck River, to which the present Pillow and the past Polk alike owe their geographical distinction; but in this scape-gracedom of metropolitan Washington it will neither "take," nor find countenance at the White House. The President will tell him in the White House. The President will tell him in the language of King Henry,

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown and particularly where it rests upon such a Pillow. The Coart circles are in a quandary how to dispose of the supple, servicable and sneaking Toucey. More mongy was spent to reelect him than would buy a score of such lantern-jawed chaps at the bagnio in New-Orleans, if their faces were blackened. Levies were made upon the Custom-Houses and Post-Offices within three hundred miles of Connecticut, and it is said a per capita tax was assessed even in these parts. Such was the desperation of parties, such the solicitude of a certain patriot, who would like a renewal of his four years' lease. But it all would not do. Even im ported Southern eloquence could not touch the hearts of the Yankee clockmakers. Stubborn Republican dogs, they would not conquer their prejudices, nor bow the lines to Belial Cotton. There is no Mission to spare, no Judge-ship vacant, no Commission on hand. He claims his thirty pieces of silver, and they tell him the political exchequer is empty. The Cerberus of the Treasury snarls at his approach, and squats down on the money-bags. He knows his customer. It would be a great relief to the Reblies Court if Conpublican Court if Gov. Seymour would shake hands with the Emperor Alexander, come home and make an opening, for they say Connecticut is not big enough to make two Ministers at one time not big enough to make two Mintsters at one time—as if such merit ought to be measured by mathematical proportions. But Toucey is patient and he is hopeful. Like Louis Napeleon and Mr. Micawber, he believes in his star, and knows "something will turn up." And being a plastic patriot, he is not very particular what it may be. Anything will suit, from the White House down to a tide waitership—if Congress release the sales. to a tide waitership—if Congress raises the salary of the latter. He is bound to get something, for human nature cannot stand such chronic impor

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS IN THE SENATE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14, 1856. There was an able and spicy debate in the Sen ate to-day on a petition and affidavit from Senator Lane, setting forth all the facts with regard to the Kansas Legislative Memorial for admission as a Free State. They are substantially stated in Col. Lane's letter, telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE of Friday. Mr. Harlan of Iowa introduced the petition, and answered Thursday's inquiries as to who this Col. Lane is, most effectually. Mr. Douglas followed, moving the rejection of the petition, and a debate of five hours was kept up by Messre. Wade, Hale, and Wilson for Lane and Free Kansas, and Pugh. Douglas again, and Stuart on the other side. Mr. Douglas was unusually smart, saucy and bitter. Mr. Hale spoke briefly, but never happier. Mr. Wilson's first speech was spirited and vigorous. Mr. Wade refused to travel out of the present record, but spoke with great force. Mr. Stuart made a good speech against speechmaking, and harangued like a politician against political ha-

rangues, and in favor of dropping politics for legislative business. Considering that his friends had already wasted two long days in attempting to suppress the Memorial of the Legislature of Kansas, doing which would have been saved by allowing it to take the usual course, I thought this cool. Finally the Senate, on his motion, voted to lay the motion to receive on the table, 30 to 11-ail the Republicans present in the negative-and ad-

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Clay Celebration at the Slash Cottage was attended by Attorney General Cushing, Mesrs. Crittenden, Butler, Mason, Douglas, Bigler and others of the Senate. Mr. Cushing and a number of the Senators made speeches.
Christ Church and Francis's carriage factory were

destroyed by fire at Richmond on Sunday.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, April 14.

Mr. HARLAN presented an affidavit made by Col.
Lane on the subject of the Kansas memorial which
was presented to the Senate by Gen. Cass, and returned by the Senate. Mr. H. said that respect for
the Senate called upon him to explain why he should
present the second time the memorial of the members
of the Provisional Legislature of Kanas. He alluded
to the charge made on Thursday last that the paper
was a forgery because the signatures were all in the
same handwriting, and said that to him it was the
same thing whether his name was attached to a paper
by his authority or in his own handwriting. Again, if
the paper is a copy of the original memorial, the establishment of that fact is proof of its authenticity.
He thought it would be a little strange to argue
against the authenticity of the Bible because we are
unable to lay our hands on the original parchments as
they came from the hands of the patriarche, prophets
and apostles. Although those parchments had been SENATE ... WASHINGTON, April 14. unable to lay our hands on the original parchments as they came from the hands of the partiarchs, prophets and apostles. Aithough those parchments had been copied millions of times, and had been translated into various languages, there were few who doubted the genulineness of the Scriptures on that account. Mr. Harlan then proceeded to speak of the character of James H. Lane, saying he had been a Democrat from his youth. His father, Amos Lane, was twice Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, elected by the Democrats, and when a member of Congressie was the wheel-horse of Gen. Jackson's Administration. The career of James H. Lane was then traced by Mr. Harlan, from his appointment as Postmaster by Mr. Van Buren down to the present time, alluding to his services in the Mexican war, and stating that he was one of the Democratic Electors for Pierce and King.

Mr. HARLAN read Mr. Lane's petition, which says that the General Assembly of the Provisional State of Kansas appointed a committee to draft a memorial asking Congress to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Corstitution. The committee reported a rough draft, which unanimously passed each House; but though correct in matter of fact, it was deemed by members as crude and prolix in phraseology; and to remedy these defects it was referred to a committee,

but though correct in matter of fact, it was deemed by members as crude and prolix in phraseology, and to remedy these defects it was referred to a committee, with power to revise, modify, and correct it, and to prepare three copies—one for each House of Congress, and one for the people of the United States. Such revision was accordingly made. Mr. Lane prays the Senate to receive the memorial, being the same as that heretefore submitted by Mr. Cass.

At 1 o'clock the CHAIR announced the special order.

disposed of without delay; and on his motion, the

special order was postponed.

Mr. HARLAN concluded his remarks, in the course Mr. HARLAN concluded his remarks, of which be alluded to Mr. Butler as being familiar with the rames of Hector, Priam and Nestor—heroes of the Trojan war, but seemed more ignorant of heroes who had fought the battles of his own country.

who had fought the battles of his own country.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had sometimes illustrated his remarks by allusions to the Iliad, and did not know but exploits at the battle of Buena Vista would yet be set to verse, and styled the Lane isd (Laughter). He asked pardon of the Senator from man for using the word "gravamen," for, he said, he knew about as much as Mr. Harlan did of English

Inc. about as much as Mr. Harlan did of English le knew about as much as Mr. Harlan did of English le knew Mr. DOUGLA. Stated his reasons for objecting to Mr. DOUGLA. Society was now attempted to inconce rejected, and which was now attempted to inconce rejected, and which was now attempted to inconce. As to the Democracy of Col. Lane, he had troduce. As to the Democracy of grace. Francis nothing to say, now he had fallen from grace. Francis P. Blair and Andrew J. Donelson was Democrate P. Blair and Andrew J. Donelson was now, when one once. Nobody regarded them as such now, we have no not is a leader of the Black Republicans and the oto. The Know-Nething candidate for Vice-President. In Douglas said the memorial was a forgery because it had been materially altered since its reputed signers as with

saw it.

Mr. WADE replied to what he termed the petifogging arguments of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. PUGH said if the General Assembly of Kansas
should adopt the report of the Committee of Supervision, and send the memorial prepared by them to the
Senate properly agned and authenticated, it would
then be time spouse to receive it.

then be time enough to receive it.

Mr. HALE said Col. Lane had been scoused of frasel

then be time enough to receive it.

Mr. HALE said Col. Lane had been secused of frazd or fergery, and his character assailed by various Senators. Mr. Lane had then prepared a statement explaining and vindleating his character, and praying that his former memorial be received. The question now is, shall a man who is accused be heard in his own defense ! If this explanation be deemed satisfactory, then the Senate could decide upon granting his prayer, receiving the memorial which had been rejected.

Mr. WILSON said Mr. Douglas had indulged in partisan catchwords unworthy of the Senate. The term Black Republican had been applied to the friends of Freedom, but between this and that of Border Ruffian Democrat the Republicans were ready to take issue before the country. It was under the malign influence of David Achison that the Border Ruffian secret societies were organized in Missouri to plant Slavyry in Kansas. The Senator from Illinois said he would beat up down, but he can subdue us—never. We shall yet have a majority of Members here and in the other House, and a man at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue as the head of the Government, who will conduct it on true Democratic principles. [Laughter.] No doubt of it.

Mr. DOUG LAS replied, explaining that he had used

r.) No doubt of it.
Mr. DOUGLAS replied, explaining that he had used Mr. DOUGLAS replied, explaining that he had used the word subdue, as applicable to the traitors and rebels in Kanass. He had used the word "black" to designate the Republicans, because every clause in their platform relates to the aegro question; he had used it also as a substitute for defunct National Re-publicans. What could be more appropriate. Those principles are sectional, and not avowed in the slave States.

Mr. WILSON, (interrupting,) said he had addressed a large meeting in a City Hall in Delaware, on Saturday, and laid down the doctrines of the Republican party freely and plainly, and they were generally assented to there. The Republicans claim that their principles are National, and that they have advocates in every section of the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS trusted that whenever avowed they will be avowed as boldly and explicitly as in the North.

Mr. DOUGLAS trusted that whenever avowed they will be avowed as boldly and explicitly as in the North. As to the increase of Black Republican members of Congress, the feat was accomplished by fusion. The Democratic Presidential candidate will take issue with that of the Black Republicans and will boldly go before the country on the Nebraska-Kansas act, and the important doctrines it involves. He refuted what he termed the Abolition libels and foul slanders on him, and said they had been invented for partizan and malicious purposes, owing to his course on the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

Mr. WILSON, alluding to remarks made by Mr.

Mr. WILSON, alluding to remarks made by Mr. Mr. WILSON, alluding to remarks make by an Douglas about amalgamation, said the charge usually comes from men with the odor of amalgamation on themselves [Laughter]. He (Mr. Wilson) knew no reason why a man because he was feeble should be degraded by unjust and unequal laws. He did not disown the name of Abolitionist. John Quincy Adams, Washington, Jefferson, Jay, Hamilton, Franklin and carried us formed the Constitution and carried us Washington, Jefferson, Jay, Hamilton, Franklin and the men who formed the Constitution and carried us through the fire and blood of the Revolution were Abolitionists. The Republican party oppose Slavery everywhere, but he would rather die in his place than interpose with it in the States. The people of Kansas are not rebels, but law abiding citizens. He thought Mr. Douglas has a hard road to travel, and will realize that those for whom he fought cannot afford to be generous; and will find to be true the remark of a once entirent politician, "Gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come."

Mr. STI ART depressed the discussion are of the delease and executing question of Slavery by those whose openly avowed object is to grasp the reins of nower. It has been seized with the avidity that hungry bounds rush upon a carcass. It grieved him to see the urgent business of the country neglected for such unworthy purposes. He thought the remark of Mr. Wilson that "the South could not be kicked out of the Union" should have been reserved for some other labor or carrier.

WILSON-I said that the men who threaten to dissolve the Union cannot be kicked out, but I did not use the word South, for I think we shall have able.
the instance of Mr. STUART, the motion to

receive Mr. Lane's petition, was laid on the table by
the following vote:
YFAS-Messra Adams, Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, BiglerBright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clayton, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hauter, Iverson, James, Jones (Iwas), Jones (Iean),
Ivagh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Sidell, Stewart, Toombs, Teucey,
Weller, Wright, Yulee.
NAYS-Mesers Collamer, Durkee, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Seward, Summer, Trumbull, Whife, Wilson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. Faber of Louisiana, contesting the seat of Mr. Eustis. Mr. COBB (Ga.) asked leave to submit a resolution, closing the present session of Congress on the 4th of

July.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Me.) said this movement was atonded to smother the Kansas investigation.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the purose of receiving the resolution, by a vote of \$5 against

orse of feet ving the Features, by a vote of seasons of two-thirds being necessary to suspend the rules.

Mr. HALL asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of an enactment by Congress of a law prohibitpriety of an enactment by Congress of a law prohibiting, under appropriate penalties, any person married and having a husband or wife living from intermarrying and cohabiling with another within any territory of the United States, anything in any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The reading of the resolution created a great deal of laughter.

Mr. ORR-I object for the benefit of my neighbor

Mr. ORR—I object for the benefit of my neighbor (referring to Mr. Bernhisel.)
Renewed laughter followed this sally.
A VOICE—Is there a law in that Territory permitting a woman to have more than one hashand?
"Ha! ha!" from all parts of the House.
The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of se against 56—not two-thirds.
The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then considered. Adjourned.

REARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.
PRITADELYDIA, Monday, April 14, 1836.
Col. Hughes, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested this morning George P. Townsend, who broke jail at Newcastle, while waiting scatence for stealing a letter from the Wilmington Post Office. The prisoner had a hearing before Commissioner Hazlitt, and was remanded to prison to await a requisition from the United States authorities in Delaware. He had three revolvers on his person and every barrel in them charged. When he escaped from prison he liberated seven other prisoners. Townsend is about twenty years of age.

ARREST FOR ROBBING THE MAIL. ARREST FOR ROBBING THE MAIL.

Attany, Monday, April 14, 1856.

Joseph Roach, a stage-driver, has been arrested in
Saline County, Missouri, for robbing the mail. A
oraft for \$1,925, and other moneys, were found in his
possession, which he had abstracted from letters.

HARTFORD MUNICIPAL ELECTION. HARTFORD, Monday, April 14, 1856.

The Democrats have carried the City of Hartford by 538 majority, and they carry four of the six Wards, fecting by large majorities their Aldermen and Countries.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, Monday, April 14, 1856.

No tows from New-York have yet arrived here.

The steam-tug Anna, with thirteen barges, is expected here this afternoon.

vision was accordingly made. Mr. Lane prays the Senate to receive the memorial, being the same as that heretofore submitted by Mr. Cass.

At 1 o'clock the CHAIR announced the special order.

Mr. DOUGLAS desired Mr. Harlan to finish his remarks, as he intended to reply.

Mr. WELLER desired to know when the Paulic Railroad bill would come up. Three weeks ago it was made the special order for to-day. If it should be laid over until to-morrow, it would interfere with Mr. Clay, who has the floor on the Kansas question.

Mr. DOUGLAS urged that this subject ought to be

Mr. Bedjamin for the appelleos.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cambria at Halifax.

THE PEAGE TREATY NOT YET SIGNED.

ALL DIFFICULTIES REMOVED.

Sotton Quiet-Breadstuffs Drooping

CONSOLS 991 TO 924.

HALIFAX, Monday, April, 14, 1856.

The royal man' steamship Cambris, from Liverpool on the 29th ult , arrived here at 6 o'clock this merning. She sailed again at 10 o'clock for Boston, where she will probably arrive in season for her mails to go forward on Wednesday monding's train. On March 20 exchanged signals with the hark Carpatic. On the 4th inst. passed the steamship A frica off Cape Clear.

The Cunard steamship America, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Wednesday, the 26th ult., and the Collins steamship Balt., from New-York, at 7 a. m. on Friday, the 28th ult.

There is no news of the missing steamship Pacific.

THE CONFERENCES.

The Peace Congress met again on Thursday, the 77th ult., all the members being present. It is said that the deliberations were important; and it was confidently believed that the Treaty of Peace would be signed on Saturday, the 29th of March, the day the Cambria sailed. The Paris correspondent of The Lon don News says the Court tradesmen have been ordered to prepare illuminations for Saturday evening definitely. Other papers say Sunday; others, one day next week, but all agree that it will be early. Previous intelligence from Par's had stated that the diplomatic difficulty was on the point of being settled. It will be remembered that on Saturday, the 22d, the Plenipotentiaries assembled with the expectation of that day terminating their labors. It is reported that Napoleon fully supposed their business was concluded, and that he ordered the guns of the Invalides to announce the conclusion of peace at the same time the Te Deum was being celebrated for the birth of hiseson.

The claim of Prussia to sign the treaty on equal terms with the other Powers caused the delay, Lord Clarendon having earnestly resisted the claim of Prussie, and insisted that she should adhere to the treaty in the same manner that France did to the treaty of 1840, which was signed without ratification in making t. The Paris Patrie (Government paper) now says

it. The Paris Patrie (Government paper) now says:

"Without infringing the necessary reserve, we can announce that the trifling difficulties, of which some foreign correspondents have spoken, have not been attended with any important consequences. The Congress and its Commission continue to labor at their task. The Commission consists of the second Plenipotentiaries—Messis. Bourguency, Cawley, Hubner, Villamatina and Hatzfield. Dejenie being ill, Ali Pasha replaces him."

replaces him.'
The correspondent of The London Times says that Lord Clarendon's motion prevailed, and that an arrangement was made that the Allies shall sign one protocol, and that a second shall be drawn up, which Prussia and the Allies shall sign jointly. The committee is now engaged in the reduction of both protocols, and the only delay-supposing no accident to occurwill be in the proper framing of these protocols.

The London Times, in an editorial, speaks of "ou

Allies" as unwise, and undignified in their demonstration in favor of peace; and conceives that the people of Great Britain will be discontented with the terms of peace, the only advantageous results to England being her victories and the consciousness of undiminished

The armistice is not formally prolonged, but tele graphic dispatches have been sent to the troops not to renew hostilities without express orders.

THE CRIMEA.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 15th ult.

The health of the French army was much improved.

Several conflagrations had occurred at Eupatoria. Ten thousand English troops were at Balaklava Gen. Marmora has left Constantinople for the Crimes The Polish General Zamoyski had arrived at Constan tineple. The English fleet was expected at Malta weather in the Crimea continued stormy. Ome Pasha had had a lengthened interview with the Tur kish Ministry. He seems determined to resign unless he receives the satisfaction he demands.

GREAT BRITAIN. There is no excitement whatever with regard to the

difficulties with America. Interest on the subject is discussions with America. Interest on the subject is almost extinct, although the papers continue to discuss the subject. A writer, dating from Paris, over the signature of "Statesman," sends an admirable letter on the subject to The London Times.

The London Marine Insurance Underwriters held a meeting to discuss the present state of that business. F. Baring presided. The discussion was adjourned to some future day.

some future day.

Lonis Kossuth writes to the press expressing himself greatly mortified by the recent appeal in his behalf made in the journals by Walter Savage Lander.

FRANCE.

The crew of the Russian frigate Diana have arrived

The crew of the Russian frigate Diana have arrived in France as prisoners of war.

The newspapers continue to publish numberless congratulatory addresses concerning peace.

A teview is to be held at Paris of 100,000 men on the signing of the declaration of peace. The review, nominally, is a compliment to Count Orioff, the only soldier of the Plenipotentiaries. Among the runors prevalent is one that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have fespectively promised to visit Paris soon after the conclusion of peace.

Six thousand French have embarked at Marseilles for the Crimes, probably to supply the sick vacancies.

for the Crimes, probably to supply the sick vacancies.

Napoleon has determined to send an expedition to colonize Madagascar, which England does not ap-

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has performed the annual cere-mony of washing the feet of the poor. So also has the Emperor of Austria. There is nothing reported con-cerning the Carlist troubles.

ITALY. The American Mediteranean squadron remained at

GERMANY. The Assembly of Hamburg has rejected the project ra new Constitution to be drawn up by the Germa

AUSTRIA.

The differences between Austria and Rome relative to the proposed Conference to interpret the Concordat have been mutually arranged. Very bad feeling is exhibited by Russia and Prussia toward Austria in numerous small matters.

PERSIA.

Mr. Murray, the British Minister to Persia, is still at
Tabriz, but it is said that Persia having apologized,
i.e will return to Teheran.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers Circular report a fair demand with a good supply. The lower qualities were rabber easier but not quotably lower, while the better qualities, athough in more limited request for export, were maintained. The sales of the week, comprising only five business days, amounted to 41,710 bales, including 7,500 to specularity and 4,500 for export. The following are the quotations: New Orlents Middling, 546. Fair, 644. Unlands Middling, 516. 164. Fair, 644. Ordinary of Good Ordinary 41,2594. The market closed quiet on Friley, with sales of short 6,000 bales. Including 250,000 American. Conciderable shipments were due.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPYS MARKET.—In breadstuffs generally, there had been a slight decline from the quotations of used by the Asia, and the business had been to a moderate extent. There had been large arrivals of Meditteranean wheat. In the wheat prices had been maintained, but the inferior descriptions show a flectine of 2000 feet bushed. White is quoted by the Braker's Circular at 10, 611. Red. 9, 6019. Flour fair; sales of good, but inferior difficult on dispose of and 11 lower, western Canal 31, 2016. Phinadelphia and Baltimore 85, 606. Western Canal 31, 2016. Phinadelphia and Baltimore 85, 606. Western Canal 31, 2016. The weather had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

LIVERPOOL PREVAINT OF MARKET.—Messrs. Richard LIVERPOOL PROVISIOS MARKET.—Messrs. Richard

mixed at 20 0.30.6. The weather had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Richardset. Specce & Co. report Berr dall, owing to heavy arrivals.

Ordinary 2.00. lower, but the higher qualities firm at former
rates. Peak in reduced stack, and more buyers than sellectproces, however, without change.

Bacon steady and prices
tuckanged. Lazo in somewhat improved demand at former
rates; sales at 50, w50.6. Tallow irregular; North American
quoted at 50.

Liverpool Produce Markets—(from the Brokers'

Circular) —BICE steady. Small sales of Carolina at 22/4024/.
SPIRITS TORPENTER quiet; 200 bbis, sold at 34/255/. Nothing doing in Crade. Tax quiet at 12/215/. Rossn inactive at 4/2
64/. No sales of Tonacco. Copyre limited: ascendative domand. SUGAR slightly advanced, and market firm and active. MOLASSES—A better feeling prevailed, and there were more buyers than sellers. LINNERS OIL quiet, and prices steady at 34/654/6. POTASHES QUICED at 50/6765/ with a quiet market. Nothing doing in Pearls. Quenctron Bark carre. Palm OIL—Sales at £38. Tea doil. Dve Woods steady at former rates.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER .- The Man-

LONDON MARKETS.-Mesers, Baring Bros. & Co. LONDON MARKETS.—Messers, Baring Bros. & Co.
report Bradsturys duil and lower. I too steady at £30
£5.5 for Weish Bars and Bails. Scotch Pig 66; Lixsard
£5.5 for Weish Bars and Bails. Scotch Pig 66; Lixsard
£5.5 for Weish Bars and Ealls. Scotch Pig 66; Lixsard
£5.5 for Weish Bars and Bails. Scotch Pig 66; Lixsard
and 55; to arrive. Olive Oil quiet. Nothing done in Fish
Oils. Rice duil. Talinactive. Turpentine—Esles at 9/9
£10.3 Spirits of Turpentine 54;6. Folia Wallshows
sold at £20. Lead quiet. Tallow duil; Y. C. 47/ on the
spot, and 48; for the end of the year.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money
Market and State of the control of the contr

spot and 48 for the end of the year.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money Market was rather more stringent. Cussols closed at \$21,30.22 for money and \$23,002 for account. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £190.000. Dollars were scarce and quoted at 5/7. Bar Silver Sil.

American Securities ateady, and prices generally unchanged. State Stocks are in better demand, but Radrood Securities are quirient.

U. S. S. and Bonds. 103 0 — [Michigan Cent'l R. R. 94 29 56]
Maryland Bonds. 103 0 — [Michigan Cent'l R. R. 94 29 56]
Maryland Bonds. 103 0 — [Michigan Cent'l R. R. 94 29 56]
Maryland Bonds. 104 0 — N. Y. Central 5c. 100 0 32
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Massachusetts Sterigité

Passengers.

Rev. Mr. Jenky and lady. Miss Tweee, Miss Cain, Mdme. Canady. Mr. Hilden and lady. Gapt. Geo. L. Rogers, Hon. Mr. Napier. D. Ryerson, Capt. Kennard, Mr. Williamen and lady. Mrs. Disco. Miss Gross, Capt. Dunn, Miss Gavan. Mrs. Robis and infant, Mr. Jameson and lady. Rev. Mr. O'Red.ly. Mr. Rossi, Mr. Cross and lady. Mr. Smith and lady. Mr. Smith and lady. Miss Marshall, Miss Taylor, Mr. Belot and Mr. Smith and lady. Miss Marshall, Miss Taylor, Mr. Belot and lady; Mesers. Mr. Murray, Daniels, Roberts. Silver, Pope. Wilks, Islin, Campbell. Bowes. Sinclair, Williamson, McGee. McStrong, Kith, Bruwl. Robertson, Dixon, Hawlits, Gamble, Adams. Fotherby. Pastwood, Lapton, Myers, Prasto, Moore, Burst, Davis, Nelson, Hicks, Lawson, Lovedon, Hofstetton, Dunn, Freman, Norton, Brown, Buchanan Donohos.

MASSACRE OF INDIANS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 12, 1856. By the steamer Louisiana we have Galveston dates to the 8th inst. The Texas news is unimportant. The Indian depredations in Northern Mexico continued without abatement. Col. Senagua surprised a party of Lipans, killed forty and took one hundred pri

THE STORM WESTWARD. CLEVELAND, Monday, April 14, 1856.

The storm of Saturday did a great deal of damage along the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail road. A church and fifteen houses were blewn down at Alliance and one man killed. A large number of beces were blown across the track between Salem and LATER FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

The steamship Isabel with Havana dates to the 10th inst, has arrived at this port. Among her passangers is Senator Mallory. She brings no news of importance from Harana dates.

is Senator Analory.

From Key West we learn that the ship Albus, of Boston, went ashore on the 29th, and was rescued by the wreckers. The salvage and expenses amounted to \$3,050. She sailed for New-Orleans on the 2d inst.

The ship James Guthrie went ashore on the 28th ult., but she was got off by the wreckers and taken to Garden Key, whence the steames Corwin is to tow her the New West. The ship Washington, from Philadelphia for New

Orleans, passed Sand Key on the 4th, partially dismasted, having experienced a gale on the 24th ult. She reports seeing the ship India, dismasted by the same gale.

same gale.

The cargo, stores and materials of the ship Manner, previously reported, had been sold for \$9,000.

The ship Francis, of Pertland, from Boston for Havana, was wrecked on Dry Rocks.

Further Indian ourrages are reported near Tampa. Capt. Pratt's party at Cape Roman had been attacked, and Corporal Orcok and one private killed, and two woonded. More United States troops were urgently required.

NEW-ORLEANS DEFAULTING TREASURER. NEW-ORLEANS DEFAULTING TREASURER.
New-Orleans, Saturday, April 12, 1856.
Mr. Garland, the defaulting Treasurer of New-Orleans has been allowed his liberty on giving \$10,000 bonds for his appearance for trial.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BAILTMORE, Taesday, April 14, 1856.

The Charleston papers report that a ship was seen ashere on Cape Romain, supposed to be the Abby Langdon (of New-York), from Havre for Savannah.

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night the city was visited by a violent storm of wind that did a vast deal of damage. The day had been unusually suitry and visited by a violent storm of wind that did a vast deal of damage. The day had been unusually sultry and close for the season, the mercury having reached summer heat in the ceurse of the day. Near 10 o'clock in the evening there was a flash or two of lightning, followed by a dull booming peal of thunder, and a moment after a furious gale swept over the city from the North-west. Its first effect was to drive the dust through the streets in blinding clouds; shutters were slammed to and fro, awnings were torm to ribbons, and then, as the wind increased in strength, trees were blown down, roofs were lifted bodily from their resting places and dashed to pieces; and even churches, dwellings and manufactories were blown to the ground. The tornado swept with most violence over the upper part of the city, and the old districts of Kensington and Richmond, more particularly the latter, suffered most severely. In these portions of the city the scene was frightful; a great number of houses were unrofed, chimneys were blown down, and several dwellings and other buildings were tumbled in ruins. Several persons were huri and many narrow escapes from death were made, but fortunately no lives were lost.

To add to the general consternation a great light sprang up over the south-eastern part of the city during the hight of the gale, and a general alarm of fire was given. Fortunately the conflagration was not in the city. The light was caused by the burning of the woods in New Jersey between Haddonfield and Long-a-Coming.

The papers of this morning publish a very long list of the property destroyed by the storm. We will not republish the same facts, but will refer to the most important damage done.

The roof of the Public-School House in Hancock

important damage done.

The roof of the Public-School House in Hancock street, north of Franklin avenue, was partially blown off, and carried several hundred feet south of the building. A portion of the back wall was also thrown

building. A portion of the back wall was also thrown into the yard.

The roof and chimneys of the Hancock M. E. Church, on the north side of Hancock, below Thompson street, were much damaged. A portion of the roof of this building lodged upon the roof of Mr. Cobb's residence, adjoining, and did much damage. Mrs. C. made a narrow escape with her life.

The gable end of the Presbyterian Church in Howard street, south of Thompson street, was blown in and

the gabe end of the respect was blown in, and the greater part of the roof and upper rafters carried away. The damage is so great that it will prob-ably be necessary to tear down and rebuild the entire

structure.

The roof of the Sanctuary M. E. Sunday School No. 2, sinated on New Third street, above Oxford, was carried off, and three private houses on the same street were also wholly unroofed.

St. Lukes Lutheran Church, in Fourth street, below

st. Lukes Lutheran Church, in Fourth street, below Thempson, a new and beautiful edifice, was also unroefed. The roof was lifted some twenty feet upward in the air, when it broke, one portion falling into the church, crushing a new organ, and the other being carried across the yard adjoining the building on the north, to the tops of the dwellings in the vicinity. The loss to the church will probably reach \$3,000. The cracking of the timbers was heard for squares around. About ten minutes before the roof fell in the choir was in attendance, and a meeting was being held in the lower stery of the building.

The roof of the Rev. Mr. Lyons' Presbyterian Church, on the Frankford road, above Franklin avenue, was entirely carried off, and in its course broke the windows and side of a frame building adjoining on the scuth, and broke or demolished a large amount of property in the vicinity. A portion of the west gable end of this structure was blown in upon the altar, breaking the pulpit and furniture to a considerable extent.

The rear of the brick building on Shackamaxon street, above Franklin avenue, owned by Robert

at the time of its demolition, and made a narrow escape from death, Mr. May had his left leg and shoulder badly braised by the falling ruins, and the children were miraculously saved. The son of the above-named gentleman, aged about years, had his face and forehead hadly cut, and, with two of his sisters, was saved from being crushed by a portion of a chair which was broken by the masses of timber thrown upon it. The legs and arms of the other children were considerably lacerated, and the hip and sides of the old lady were bruised in a serious manner. Mrs. May was also injured about the forehead and face by the pieces of wood which flew in all directions. The new Methodist Church, in Eleventh street, below Oxford, had the back wall forced in and the roof carried off. The interior of the building was also much damaged.

much damaged.

The front gable end of the "Old Brick" M. B. Church, at the corner of Queen and Mariborough streets (Krusington), was blown in and the roof considerably damaged. The less on this building will

probably reach \$3,000.

probably reach \$3,000.

The Methodist Church on Queen street, above William, at Port Richmond, in the Nineteenth Ward, was unroofed, and the gable end wall blown down.

The metallic roof of the Baptist Church in Blockley township was stripped off and carried some distance. The number of houses unroofed, blown down or otherwise badly damaged throughout the city will probably not be less than one hundred and fifty. The loss is very heavy.

In the Twenty-fourth Ward (West Philadelphia) much damage was done. An outbuilding at the Asylum for the Insane was blown down, and some

House was blown off.

In the Woodlands Cemetery the damage will reach several thousand dellars. A great number of trees were blown down, and several tombs and monuments

iron and sank it.

The bridges over the river were not damaged, although the wind made them tremble in every timber.

The wire bridge swayed frightfully in the gale.

Accounts from towns in the vicinity of this city give additional information of the ravages of the ter nade. A lady was killed at Weschester by a shutter striking her head while she was endeavoring to close the blinds. An innumerable number of dwellings and barns have been unroofed in every direction.

A train of loaded freight cars, standing near the depot of the Pennsylvania railroad in West Philadelphia, was blown from the track. Ten loaded cars on Reading Road were driven a

hundred yards from the place where they were lest, and five of the number were blown off the track.

PARDON OF DR. GRAHAM.

From the Albany Erening Journal, 12th.
We have been permitted to publish the following letter from Governor Clark to the Governor of Louisiana giving the reason which induced him to exercise the pardoning power in this case:

ter from Governor Clark to the Governor of Louisiana giving the reason which induced him to exercise the pardoning power in this case:

To his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana:
Robert M. Graham, a citizen of your State, was convicted of manishaughter in the second degree, at the October term of the Court of Oyer and Trammer, in 1804, in the City of Now York, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.
His case is a striking illustration of the effects of an unsound public opinion on the subject of intemperance.
The hories in our cities, designed for the comfort and rational enjoyment of travelers, are nevertheless octentationaly supplied with temptations addressed to low and diseased appellion. Weak minded people seek them for purposes of idle show and vagant dissipation, and coarse and recaises ones recort to thom as places for the exhibition of noley and vaporing courage and values outcoversy. Such persons, conscience of often being offensive to others and expecting others to be therefore passionate toward them, arm themselves with concealed weapone, and so are always ready to become assessing upon any rude provocation. Brawls occur just in proportion as men are prepared and armed for them in times and places whose excitable groups assemble.

Society less hitherto seemed coutent with the bazards of breaches of the peace in places of public resort, rather than consent to an abridgement of the temptations to crime which unrestained appetite demands. But while refusing to prevent hose who commit crime under the indusence of intemperance.

Robert M. Graham, a native of Kentucky and a citizen of Louisians, with his wife, and Charles Loring, a native of North Caroins and a citizen of California, with his wife, were lodgers at a hotel in Broadway, New-York, in August, 1854. The parties occupied contiguous roems, but were antirely unactually asserted locked Colt's Revolver, while Graham carried habitually a sword came in his hand. An afray occurred between them at an early hour in the morning, which result

consent to prevent drunkenness. But cartainly it cannot do
this by unjust and vindicitive punishments of the crimes which
intemperance engenders.

Dr. Grabau's devoted wife has brought to me teatimonials of
his good character and amiable conduct from yourself and the
Governor of Kentucky, and also from the Senators and Representatives of both Kentucky and Louisians; and from the
Mayor, Judicial officers and suthorities of the City of New-Orleans, and from the medical profession and other citizens of the
various places where the doctor has frequently resided, accompanied with earnest importunities for his pardon. While these
testimonials in view of Graham's conduct, as exhibited in this
case, have only served to embarras me, I am not unmindful of
that contesty and comity which should exist between the chief
Faccutives of aster States. It is very unusual, as in this case,
for the Governors of different States in our confederacy to sue
for Executive clemency on behalf of one of their fellow citizens, from the Chief Magiatrate of another States. Knowing,
also, that an opinion prevalls in the section of the country to
which Graham belongs that his trial and punishment were
more risorous on account of his Southern nativity than they
also did have been, and that he was tried at a time when the public mind was greatly excited and possibly projudieso, it has incisentally affered me piesaure to be able to come to my present
decision in the case.

I may remark that my examination of the case and my decision have been somewhat hastened by certified intelligence
from the prissurkeepers and physicians that the health of Graham has become so greatly impaired that his punishment must
som terminate in insanity or death unless rolleved by Executive interference. The balance of the prisoner's sentence must
be remitted—not, however, mainly as an act of elemency, but
because, in my judgment, it is quite doubtful whether the conviction could have taken place if the evidence now before me
had been predoced on the

Sons or Cape Con.-Last evening a meeting of the Sens of Cape Cod residing in New-York and vicinity was held at the Gramercy Park House, in East Twentieth street, to consider the matter of forming an association for social purposes. About forty gentlemen were present. On motion, E. B. Crocker was called to the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Bodfish, read the call for the meeting, also letters from the Secretary of Beston Cape Cod Association encouraging the Sons of Cape Cod in New-York to form a similar association.

Mathew Hale Smith addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks spoke of the associations of childhood as dear to the memory of all. He advocated the formation of a society by those bailing from Cape Cod, now living in New-York and vicinity

A motion was made by J. A. Smith that an associa-tion be formed here, under the name of the New York Cape Cod Association. 'A Committee, composed of the following gentlemen,

was appointed to draft by-laws and present them at the next meeting for adoption: Eben B. Crocker, General W. Nye, Leonard G. Bacon, James M. Swift, E. K. Collins, E. C. Bodfish and M. I. Crocker. After the transaction of some further preliminary

business, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Asto-House subject to the call of the Chairman.

otherwise badly damaged throughout the city will probably not be less than one hundred and fifty. The loss is very heavy.

In Camden much damage was done by the storm. Several buildings were unroofed, and trees and fences prostrated in every direction.

In Frankford and throughout the Twenty-third Ward much damage was done by the wind. Several buildings were unroofed, and trees and fences were prostrated. No buildings in this Ward were totally destroyed, nor were there any persons hurt seriously.

All along the Delaware, between the city and Tosresdale, much damage was done to trees, fences, &c.

The sloop Mary, bound to Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware, was passing down the river below the Point House when the storm came up. The sloop was capsized. The crew consisted of the captain and four men. The captain and two of the men got upon a flour barrel and some planks, upon which they floated to Red Bank, where they were picked up almost exhausted. The people of Red Bank then went to the relief of the other two men, and found them clinging to the wreck, and almost dead from cold and exposure. This morning efforts were made to right the vessel.

In the Twenty-fourth Ward (West Philadelphia)

horses were injured.

Thirty feet of the reof of the west wing of the Alms

were blown down, and several londs and mandatumes were broken.

On the Shuylkill the force of the wind was feit with great severity. Several canal boats were broken from their fastenings and floated down the stram. At Vine street wharf they ran into a boat londed with

(By Telegraph.)
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 14, 1856.